History of Gold

43815-B2-1

THE WORLD'S DESIRE GOLD

A STORY OF CRIPPLE CREEK AND CRIPPLE PARK.

By R.W. Roelofs.

ILLUSTRATED BY E.S. RICE.

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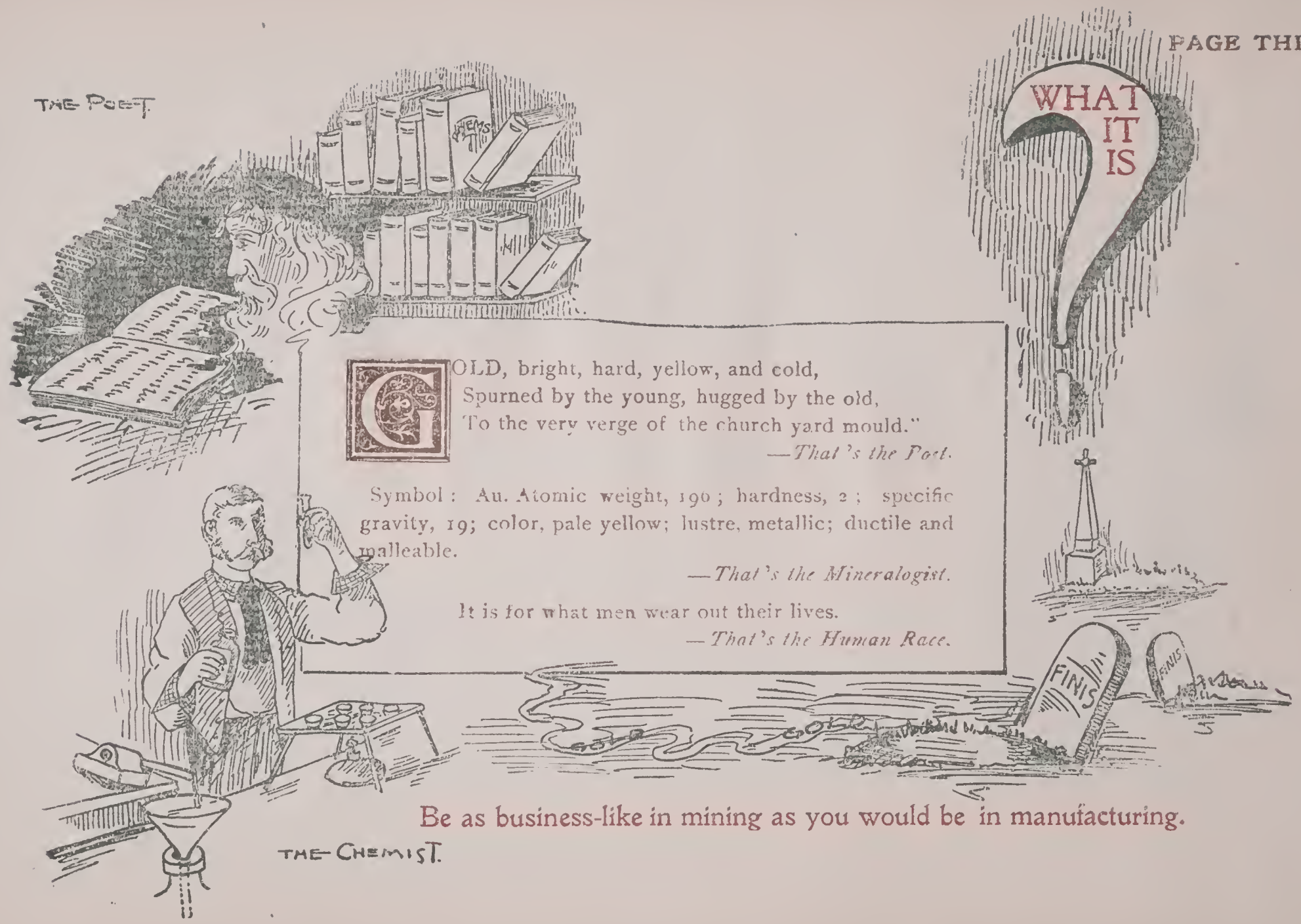


GOLD, bright, hard, yellow, and cold,
Spurned by the young, hugged by the old,
To the very verge of the church yard mould."

—*That 's the Poet.*

Symbol: Au. Atomic weight, 190; hardness, 2; specific gravity, 19; color, pale yellow; lustre, metallic; ductile and malleable.

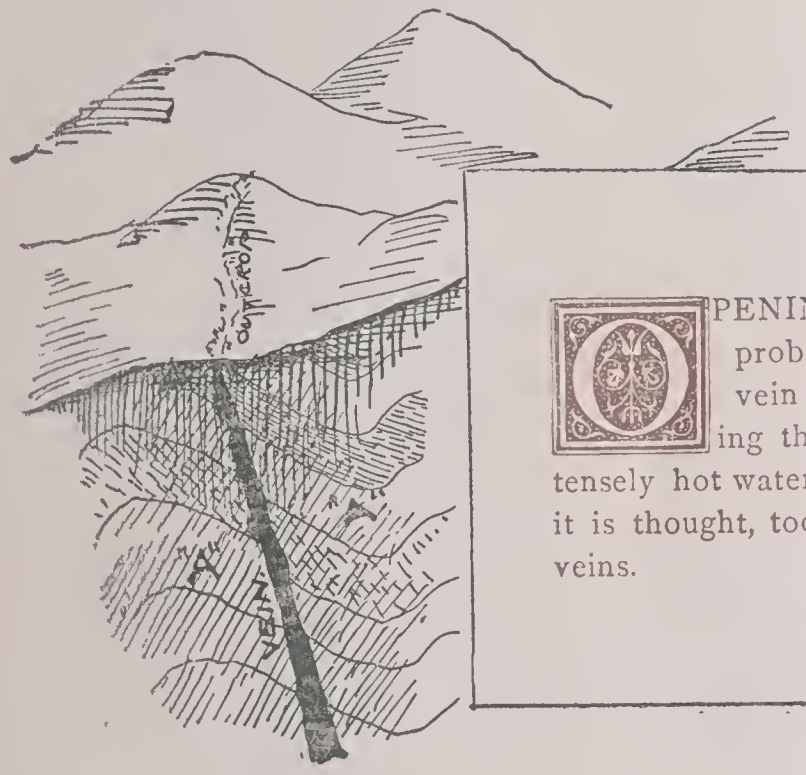
—*That 's the Mineralogist.*

It is for what men wear out their lives.

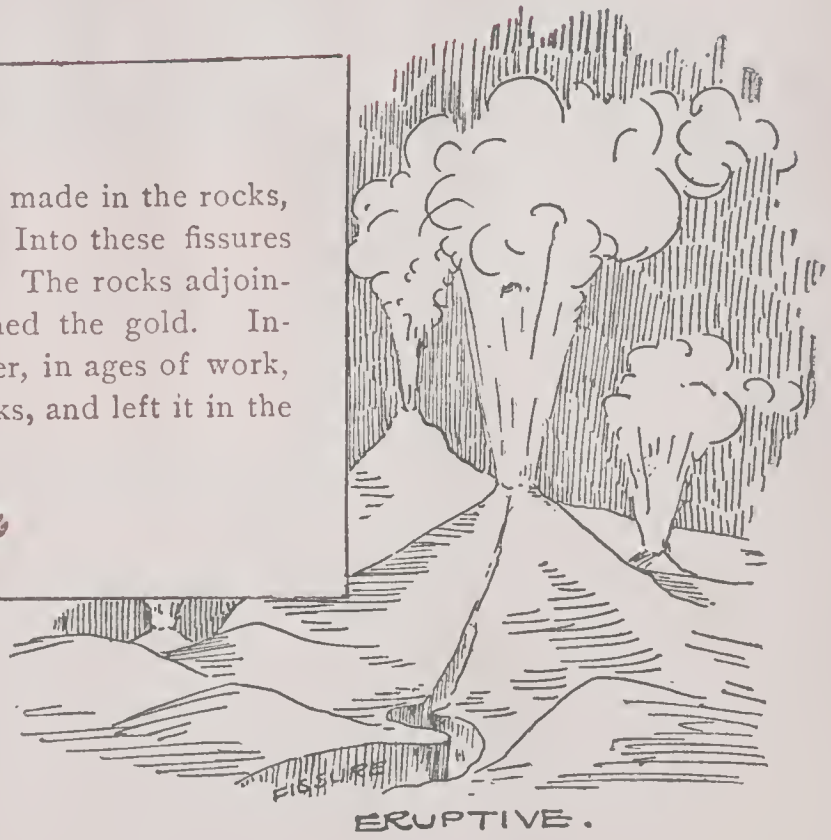
—*That 's the Human Race.*

Be as business-like in mining as you would be in manufacturing.

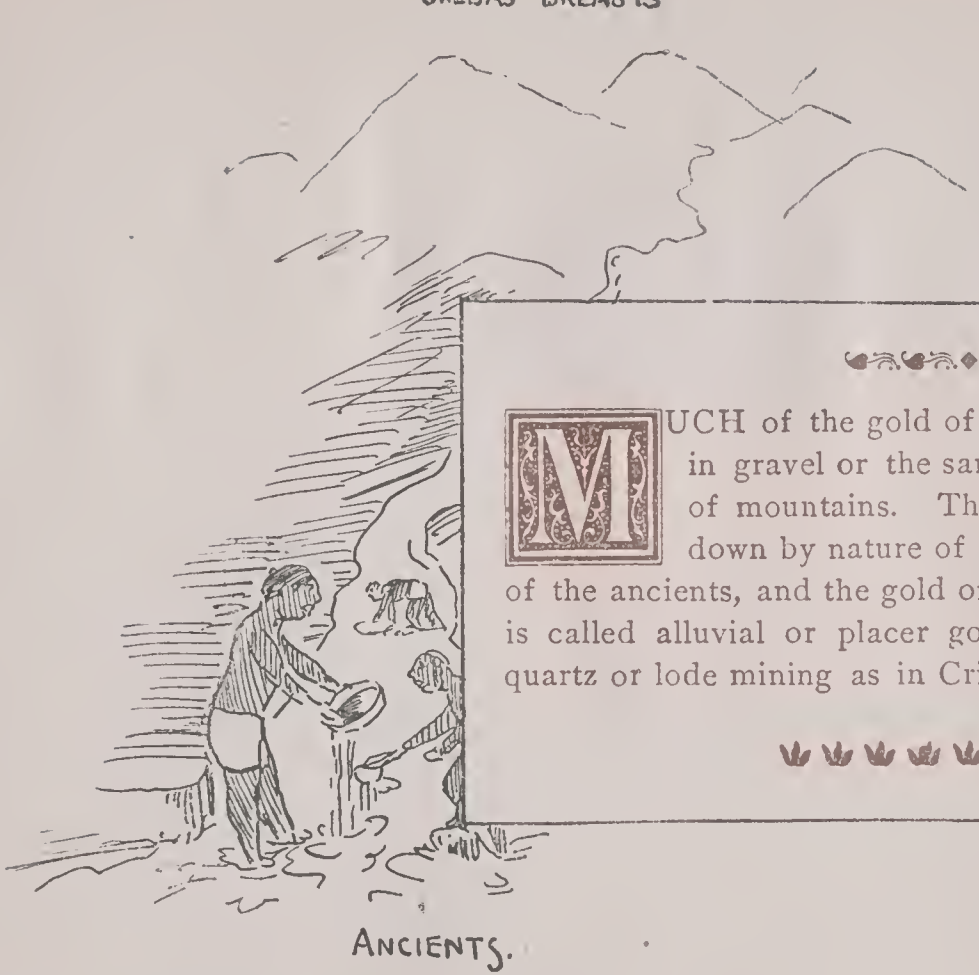
AT THE BEGINNING



OPENINGS or fissures have been made in the rocks, probably by volcanic action. Into these fissures vein matter has been thrown. The rocks adjoining the veins originally contained the gold. Intensely hot water, with great solvent power, in ages of work, it is thought, took the gold from the rocks, and left it in the veins.

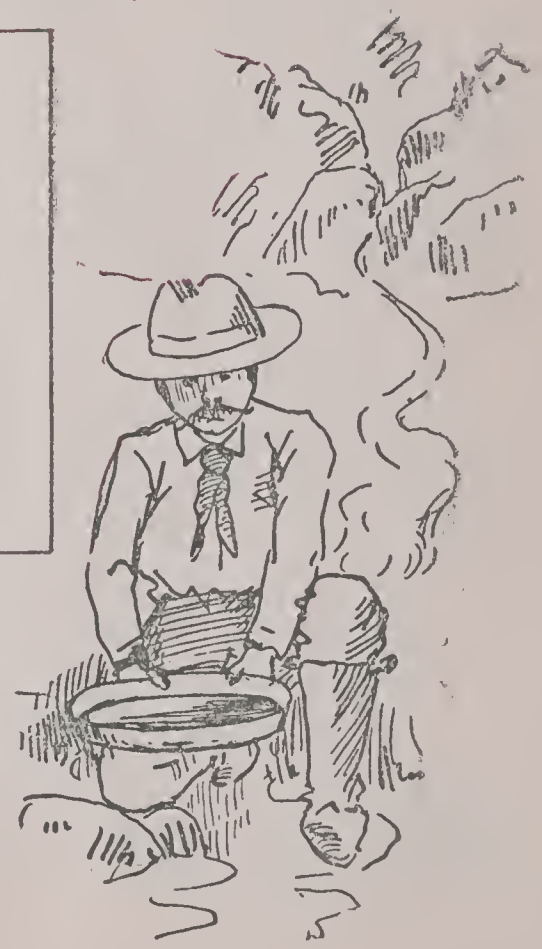


WHERE IT IS FOUND



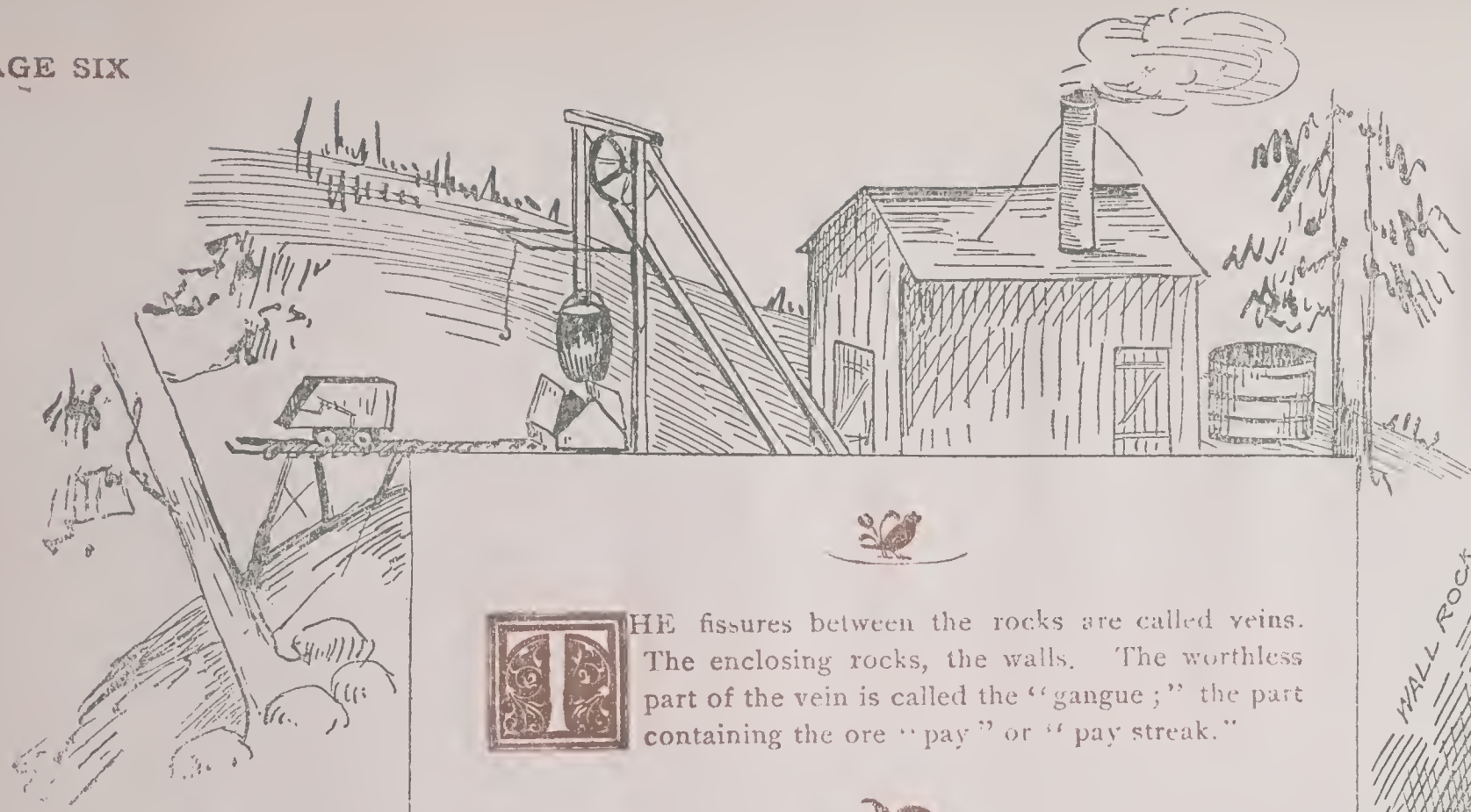
ANCIENTS.

MUCH of the gold of the world was found formerly in gravel or the sands of rivers, or on the slopes of mountains. This gold came from the tearing down by nature of gold bearing veins. The gold of the ancients, and the gold of '49 was found so. Such gold is called alluvial or placer gold. To-day much is found in quartz or lode mining as in Cripple Creek and Cripple Park.



"49"

Gold is where you find it.



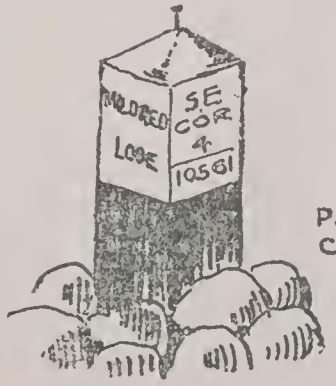
THE fissures between the rocks are called veins. The enclosing rocks, the walls. The worthless part of the vein is called the "gangue;" the part containing the ore "pay" or "pay streak."

VEINS

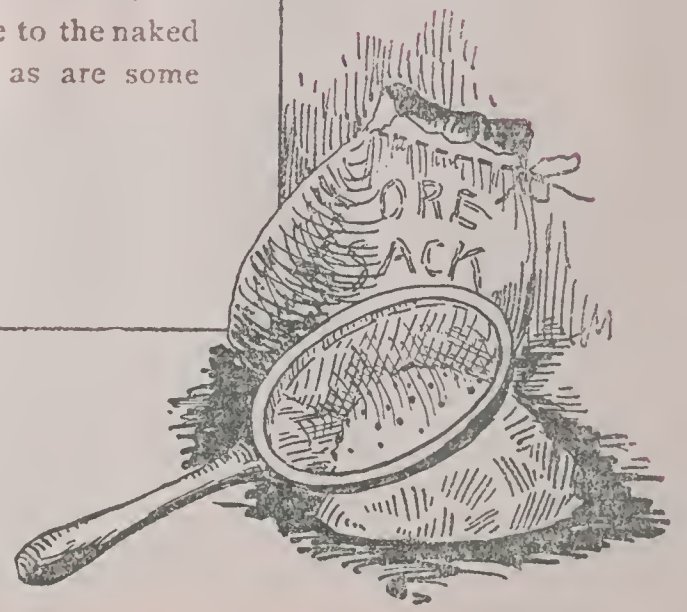
HOW GOLD APPEARS IN VEINS

ENGINEER

IT may appear in scales, plates or masses. Or it may be so minute that it is not visible to the naked eye, and yet the ore be rich in gold, as are some ores in Cripple Creek.



PATENT CORNER.



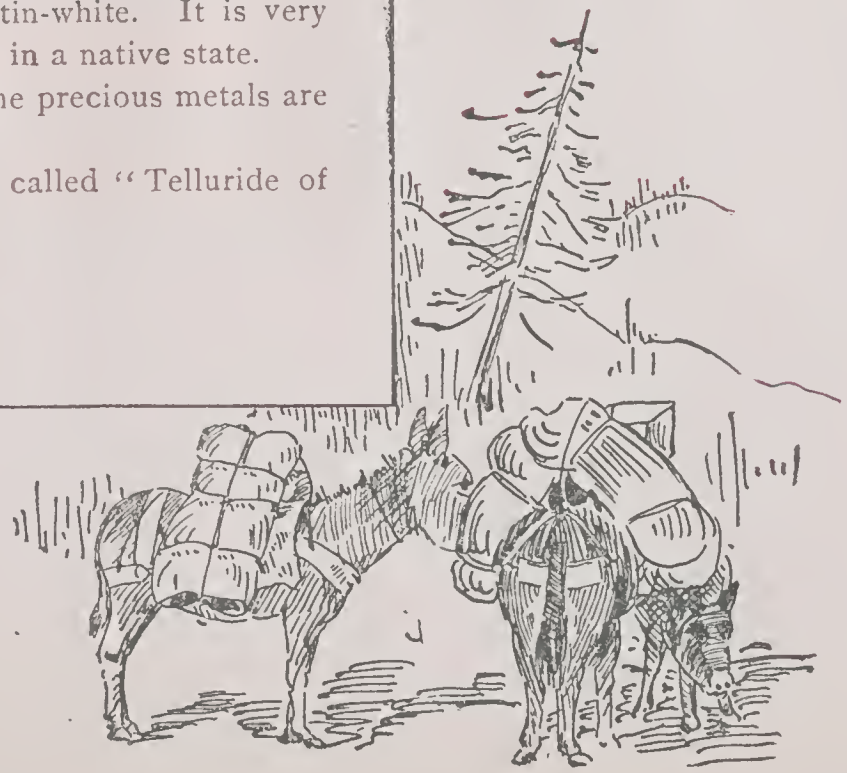
One three-dollar-a-day miner is worth a dozen roll-top desks and ribbon-trimmed waste baskets.

WHAT TELLURIUM IS

IT is a metal; the color is a tin-white. It is very brittle, and is seldom found in a native state.

It is a base with which the precious metals are found in combination.

When it unites with gold the ore is called "Telluride of Gold."

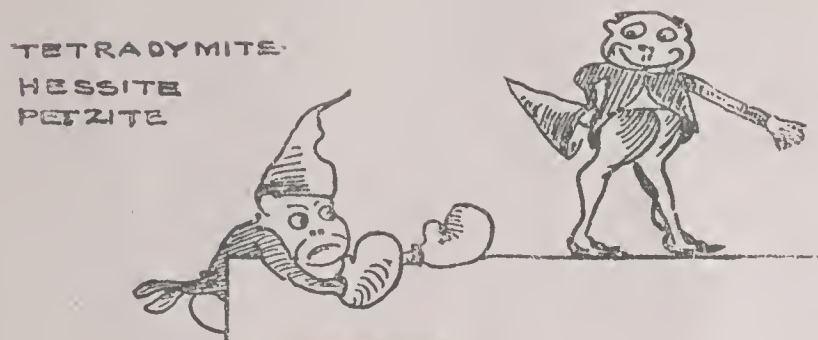


KIND OF CRIPPLE CREEK ORES

ORES of precious metals are generally named from a prominent constituent that is in the ore with the metal. Thus the ores of Cripple Creek are called "Tellurides of Gold."

Do not expect to get rich in a minute.

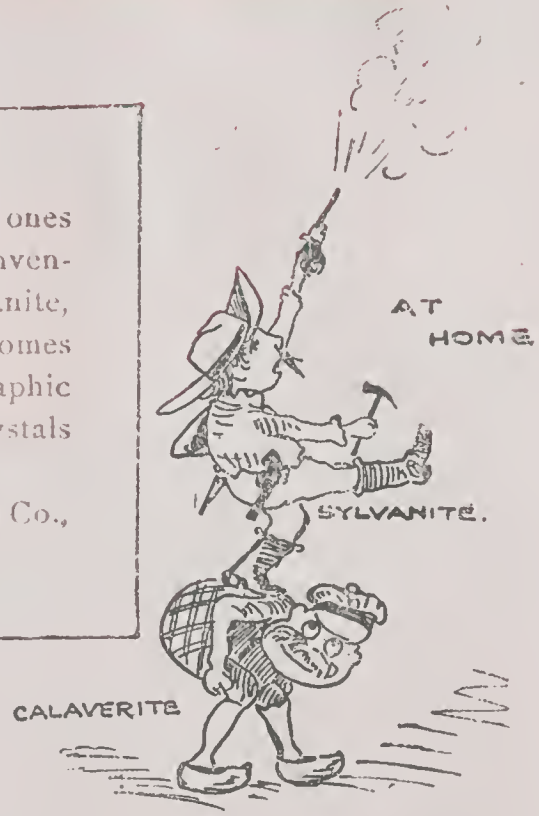
THE TELLURIDES



THE Tellurides form a family, and only certain ones are found in Cripple Creek. Hence it is convenient to give the ore its exact name,—as Sylvanite, Calaverite. The name of the former comes from Transylvania, Europe. It is also called "graphic tellelurium," from the occasional resemblance of its crystals to the Hebrew characters.

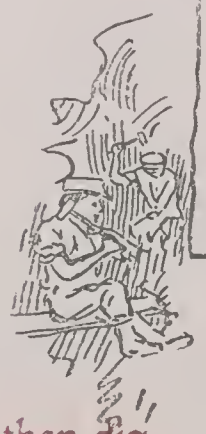
The name Calaverite probably comes from Calaveras Co., California.

The Family

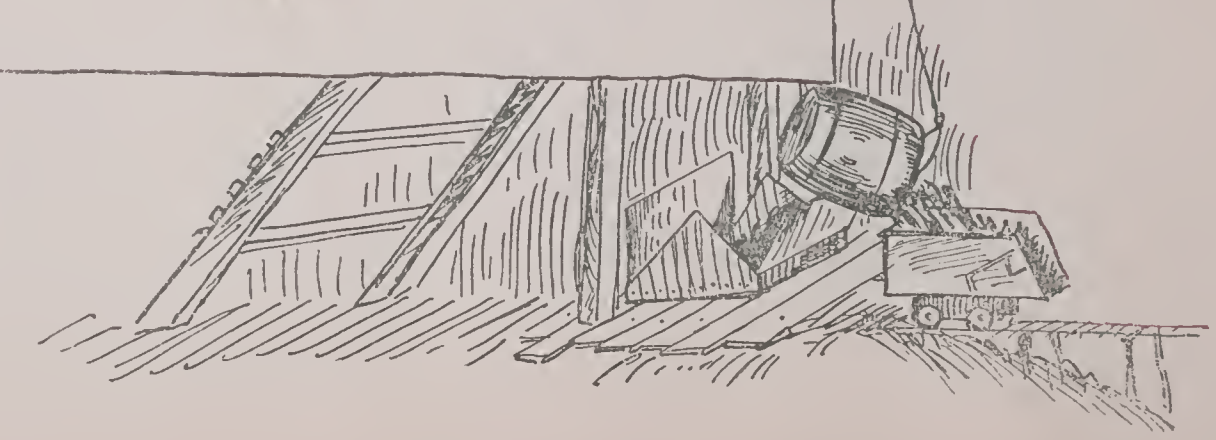


WHAT MAKES A MINE VALUABLE

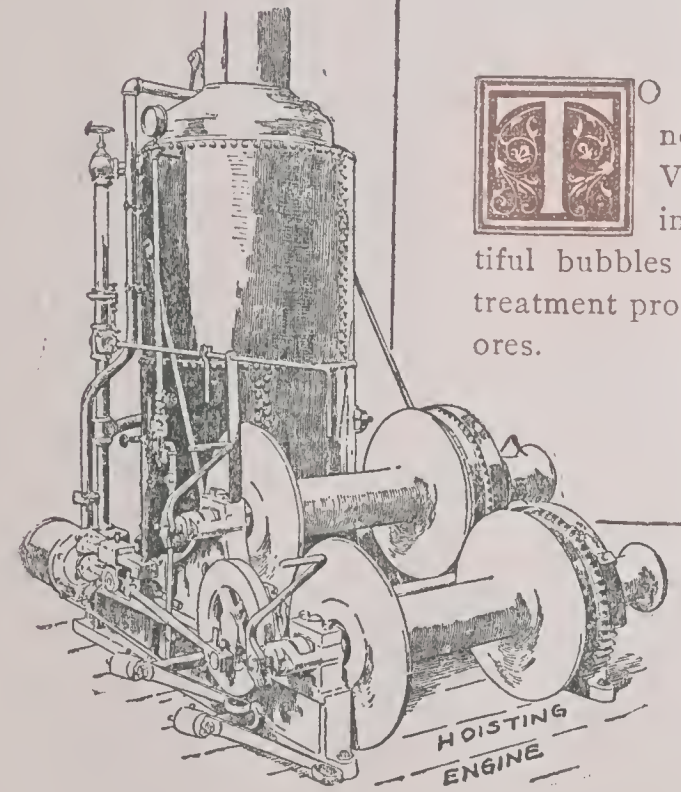
THE ore is composed of gold tellurium, and a trace of silver. Its appearance is very beautiful, and frequently is that of burnished silver. Such are Cripple Creek's richest ores, and they can be seen in all the noted mines of that district.



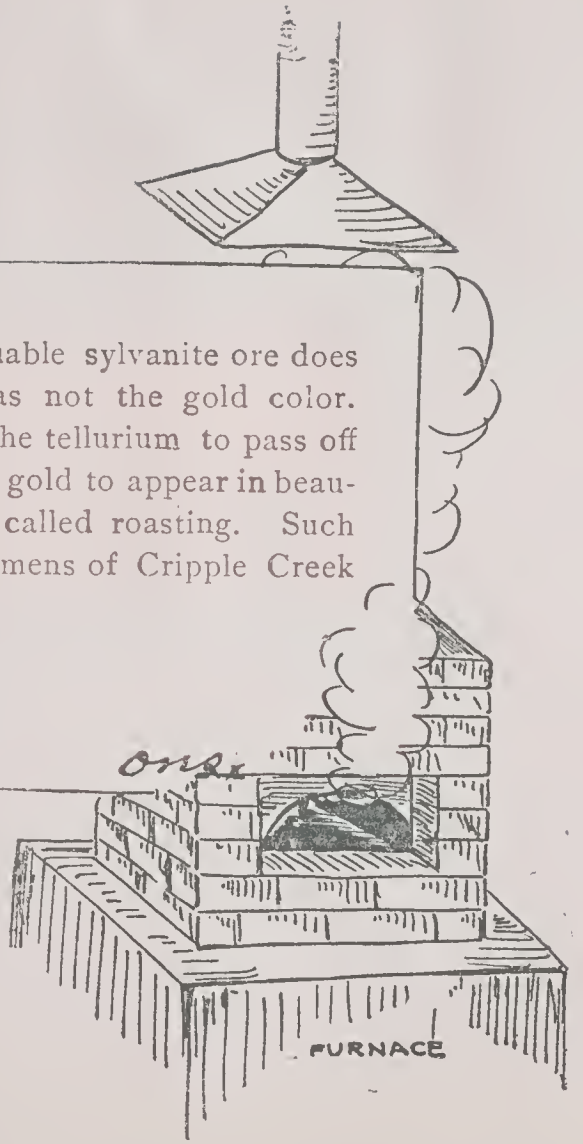
Find a vein—then dig.



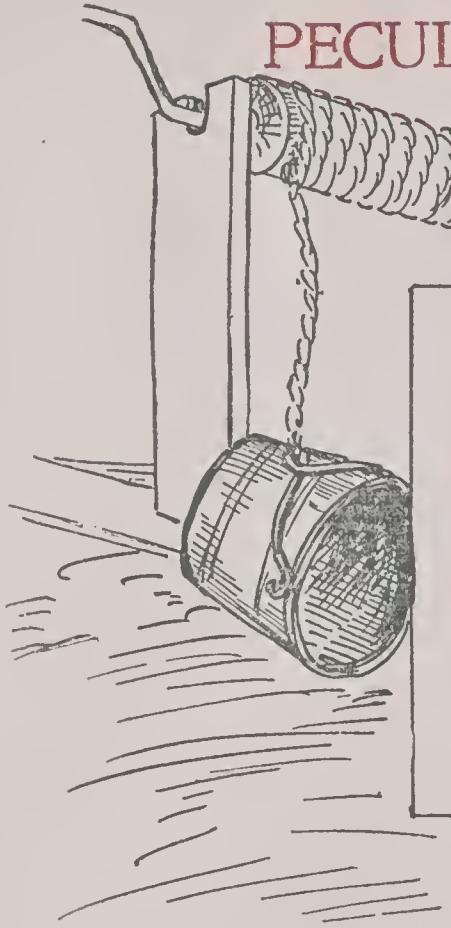
HEAT SHOWS THE GOLD



TO the unpracticed eye valuable sylvanite ore does not appear rich as it has not the gold color. Very intense heat causes the tellurium to pass off in a purple flame, and the gold to appear in beautiful bubbles upon the rock. This is called roasting. Such treatment produces the beautiful specimens of Cripple Creek ores.



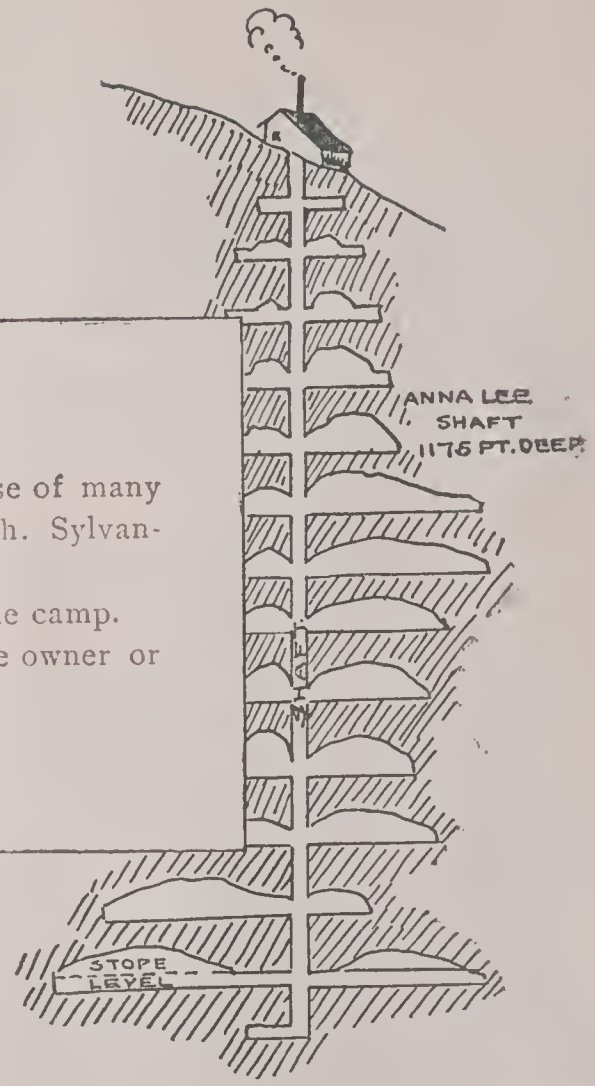
PECULIAR BUT IMPORTANT



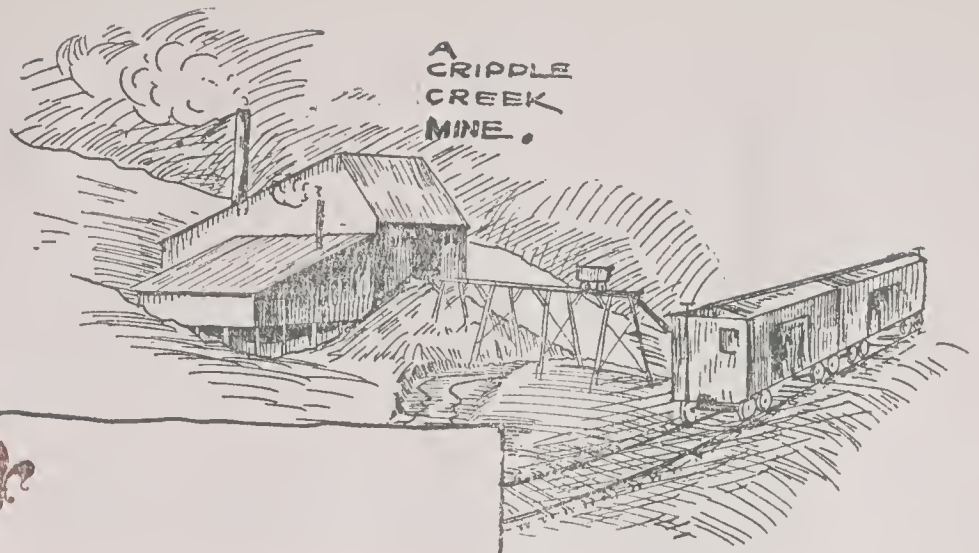
THE mines of Cripple Creek, unlike those of many other camps, increase in value with depth. Sylvanite generally comes with depth.

Examples: All the good mines of the camp.

This is a peculiar but most important fact to the owner or investor.

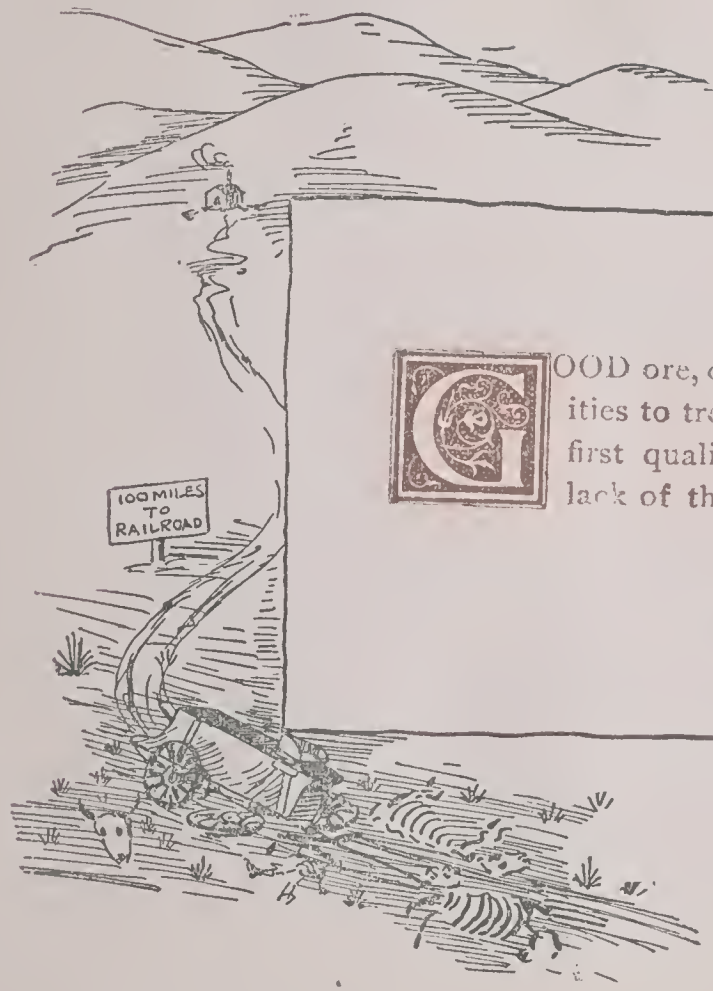


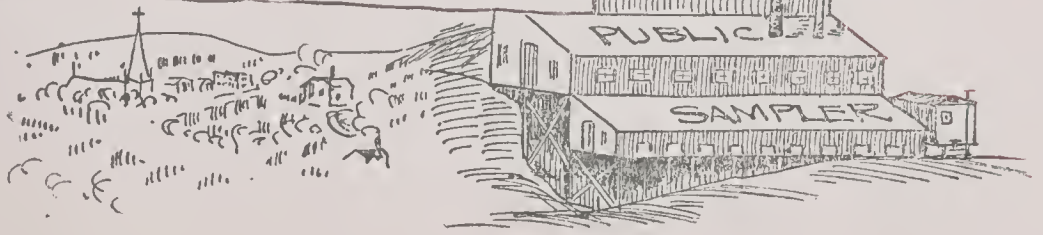
All the gold in the world came out of the sands and the rocks.

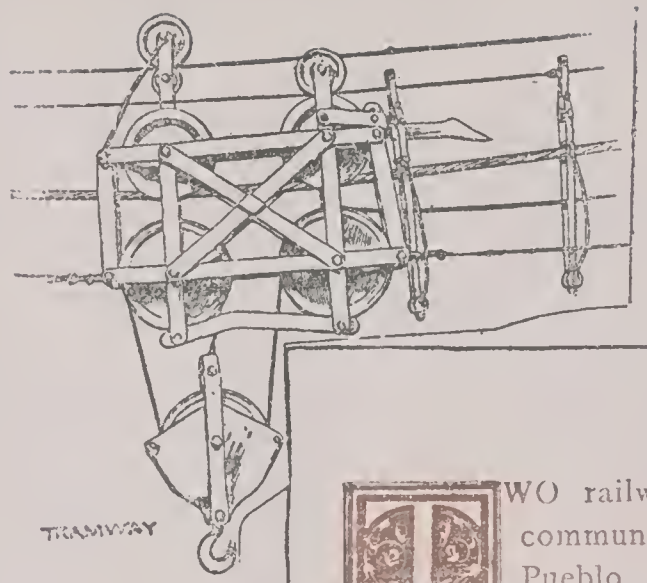


GOOD ore, cheap transportation, and abundant facilities to treat it properly. Many mines have the first qualification, and are valueless, due to the lack of the last two.

APPEARANCE AND COMPOSITION

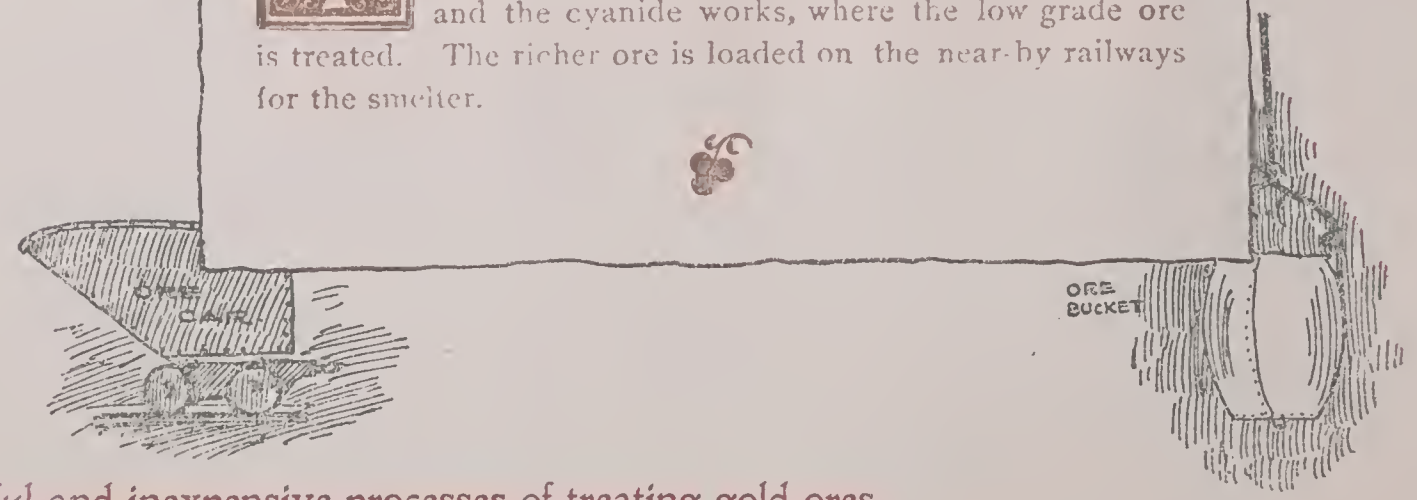






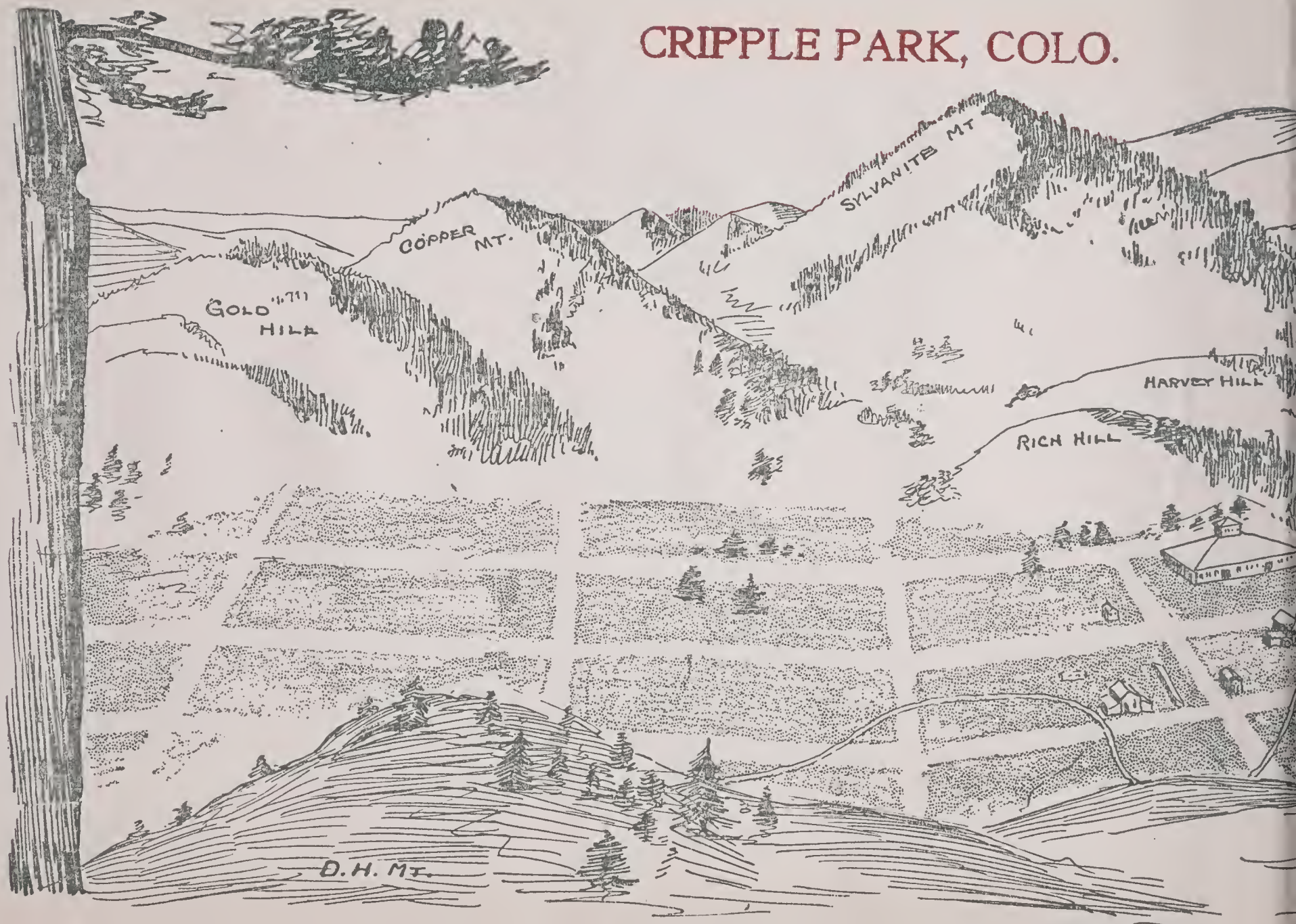
TRANSPORTATION AND TREATMENT FACILITIES OF CRIPPLE CREEK

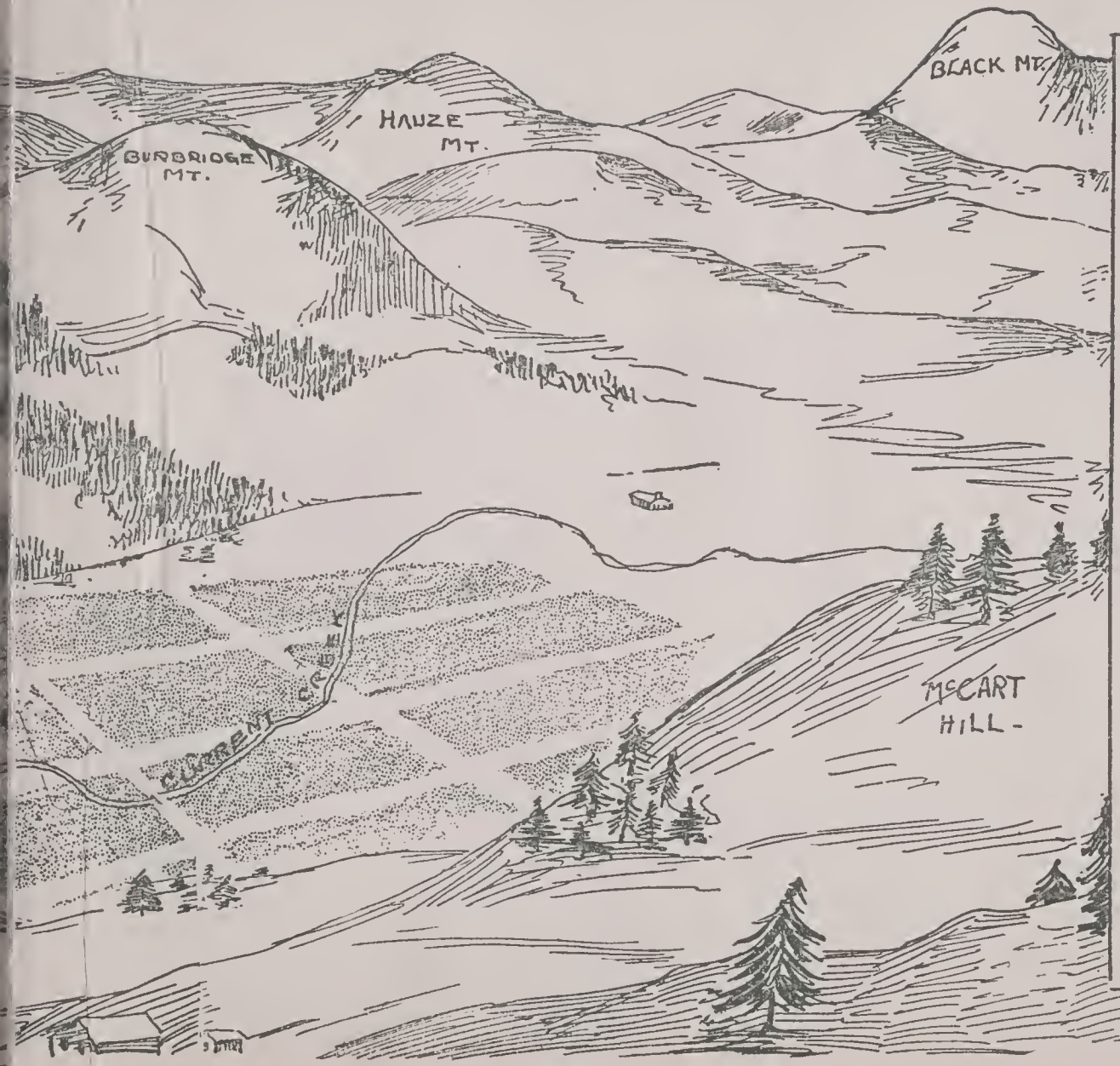
TWO railways enter the camp, and afford direct communication to the smelters at Denver and Pueblo. All the mines are near the chlorination and the cyanide works, where the low grade ore is treated. The richer ore is loaded on the near-by railways for the smelter.



The successful and inexpensive processes of treating gold ores are rapidly removing the elements of chance from honest mining.

CRIPPLE PARK, COLO.



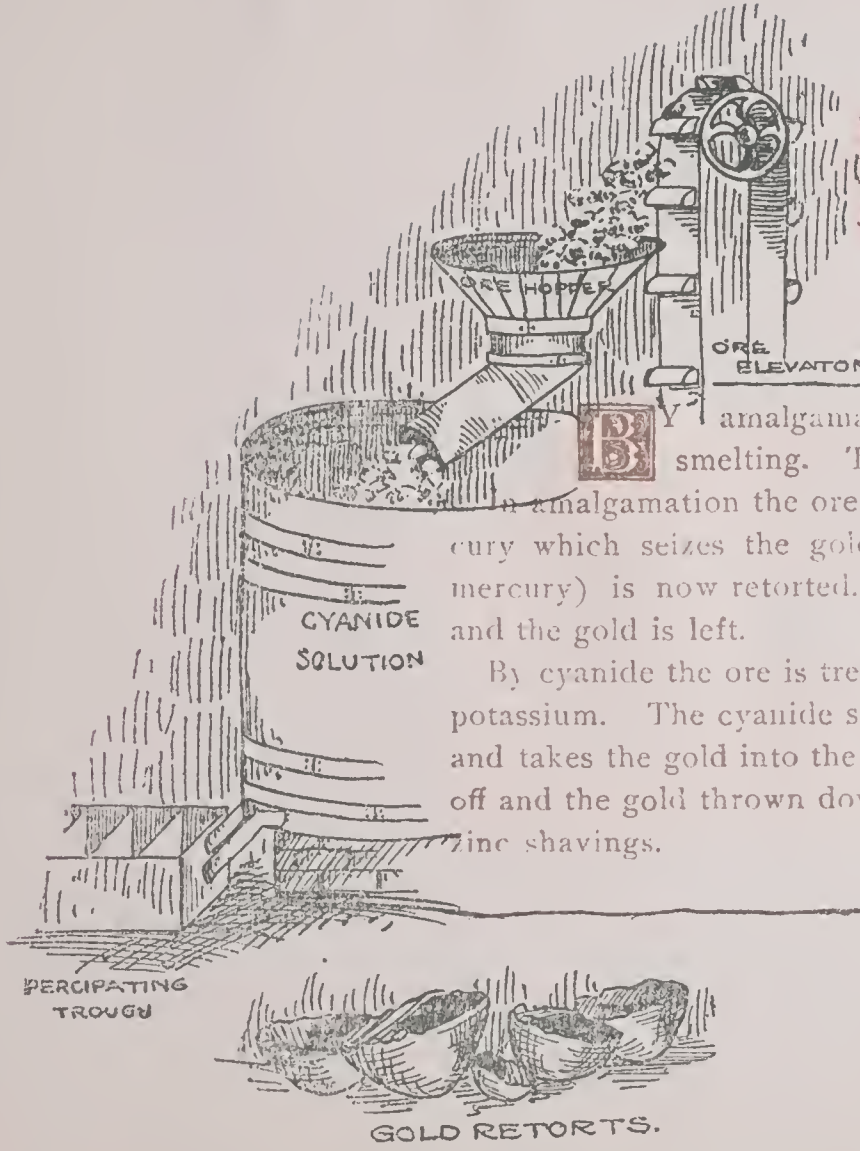


CRIPPLE Park is situated on Current Creek twenty-five miles west of Cripple Creek. The noted mining engineer, C. H. Clark, says: "The geological formation of this country is identical with that of the Cripple Creek District. The Trachyte, Phonolite and Porphyry are all of finer texture, and the viens are better defined and show more permanency."

The recent rich finds in the Park assure the reader that all the gold mines are not yet discovered.

Cripple Park is about 2000 feet lower than Cripple Creek. A daily coach line connects it with Howbert, 11 miles away, on the Colorado Midland R. R.

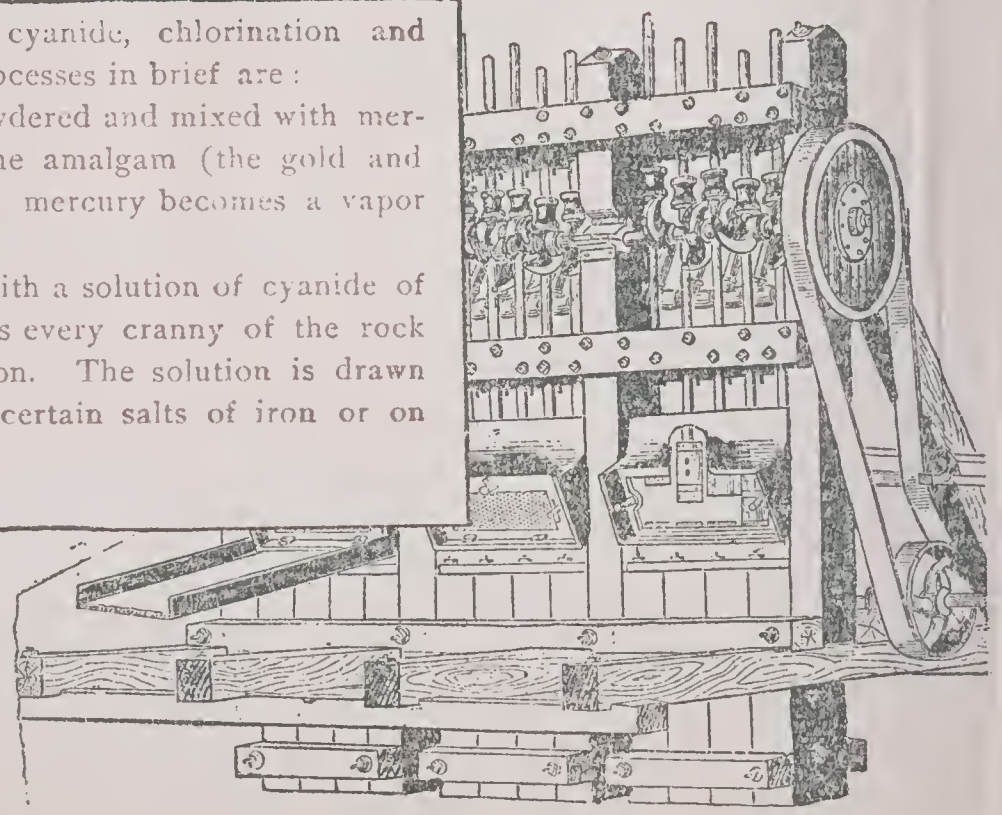
HOW GOLD IS TAKEN FROM THE ORES

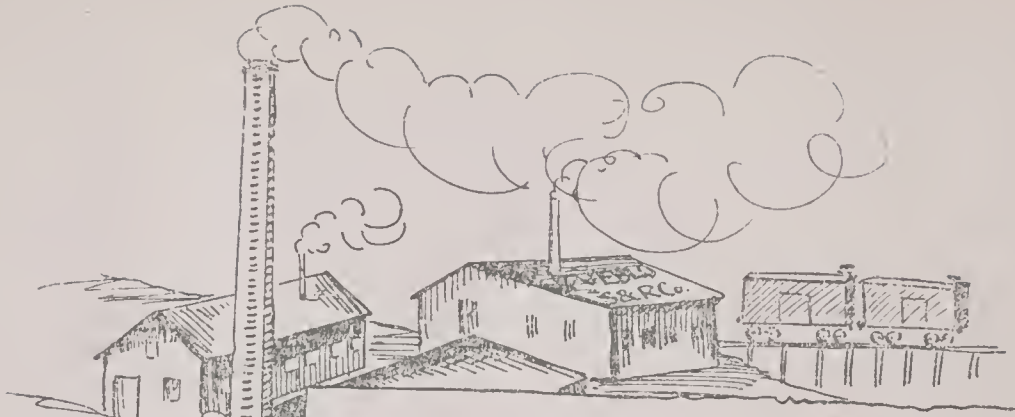


BY amalgamation, cyanide, chlorination and smelting. The processes in brief are:

In amalgamation the ore is powdered and mixed with mercury which seizes the gold. The amalgam (the gold and mercury) is now retorted. The mercury becomes a vapor and the gold is left.

By cyanide the ore is treated with a solution of cyanide of potassium. The cyanide searches every cranny of the rock and takes the gold into the solution. The solution is drawn off and the gold thrown down by certain salts of iron or on zinc shavings.

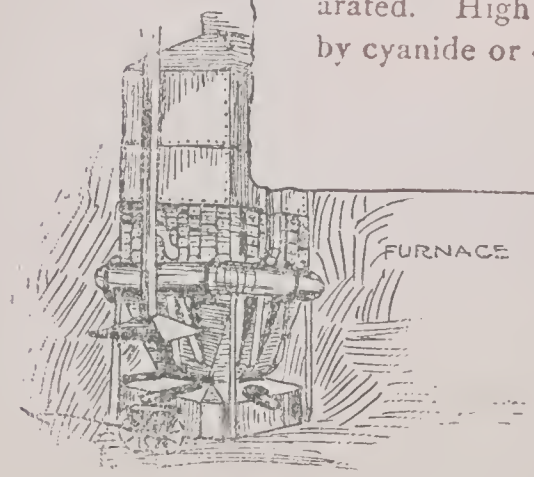


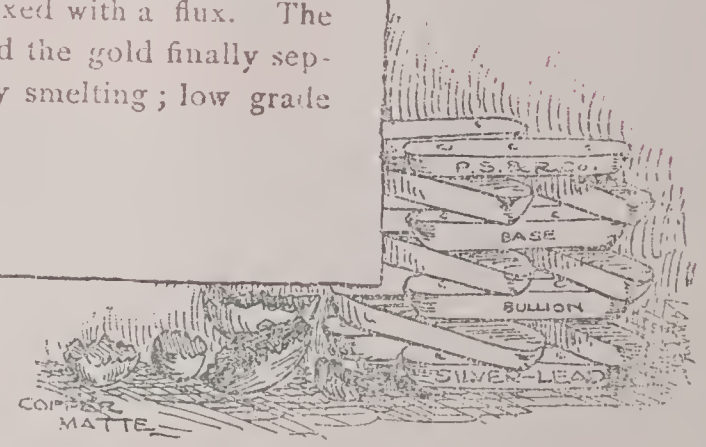


SMELTING

THE chlorination process operates in somewhat a similar manner to the cyanide, but uses chlorine instead of cyanide.

In smelting, the ore is mixed with a flux. The mixture is treated with intense heat, and the gold finally separated. High grade ores are treated by smelting; low grade by cyanide or chlorination.





High salaried officers and splendid offices won't make a gold mine.

F. G. WHITE, PRESIDENT — C. M MACNEILL, VICE PRESIDENT — E. L. WHITE, TREAS. AND M'GR

Victor, Colorado, Aug 20 1900

The Victor Ore Sampling Company

Bought of R M Maloney

ORE Anchor, Goldfield

Mill No	Mine No	Description	No of Sacks	Gross Weight	Per Cent Moisture	Weight of Sacks	Net Weight	No. Value Per Ton	Total Amount
970				16300	2 0		15974	397.00	3170.88

ASSAY PER TON

Gold 20 20 ozs, @ $ 20 00 per oz $ 404.

95 per cent Silver ozs, @ $ per oz $

Gross Value per Ton $ 404.

Smelting Charge @ $ 7 00 per Net Ton $ 7

Net Value per Ton $ 397.

DEDUCTIONS.

Freight to Victor @ $ 0 00 per Gross Ton $

Sampling @ $ per Gross Ton per Lot $

Net Amount to Mine 40 70 / 3130 08

Enclosed please find our check, No 369 for $ 3130 08 in full set-

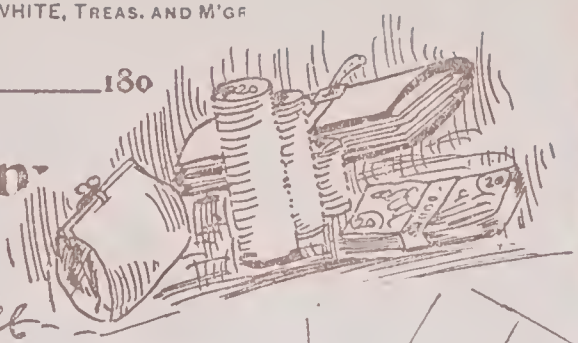
THE entire shipment of ore is sampled by smelter or sampling works, an assay of the sample is made and the value of the ore per ton is found.

A check is drawn for the amount thus ascertained and it is immediately sent the shipper.

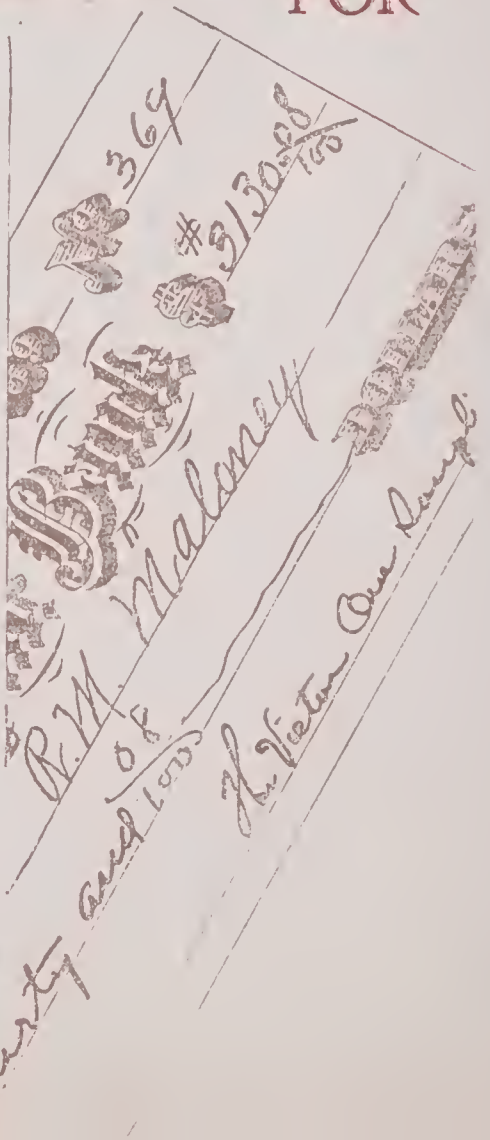
ING COMPANY

E L White Sec'y

Aug



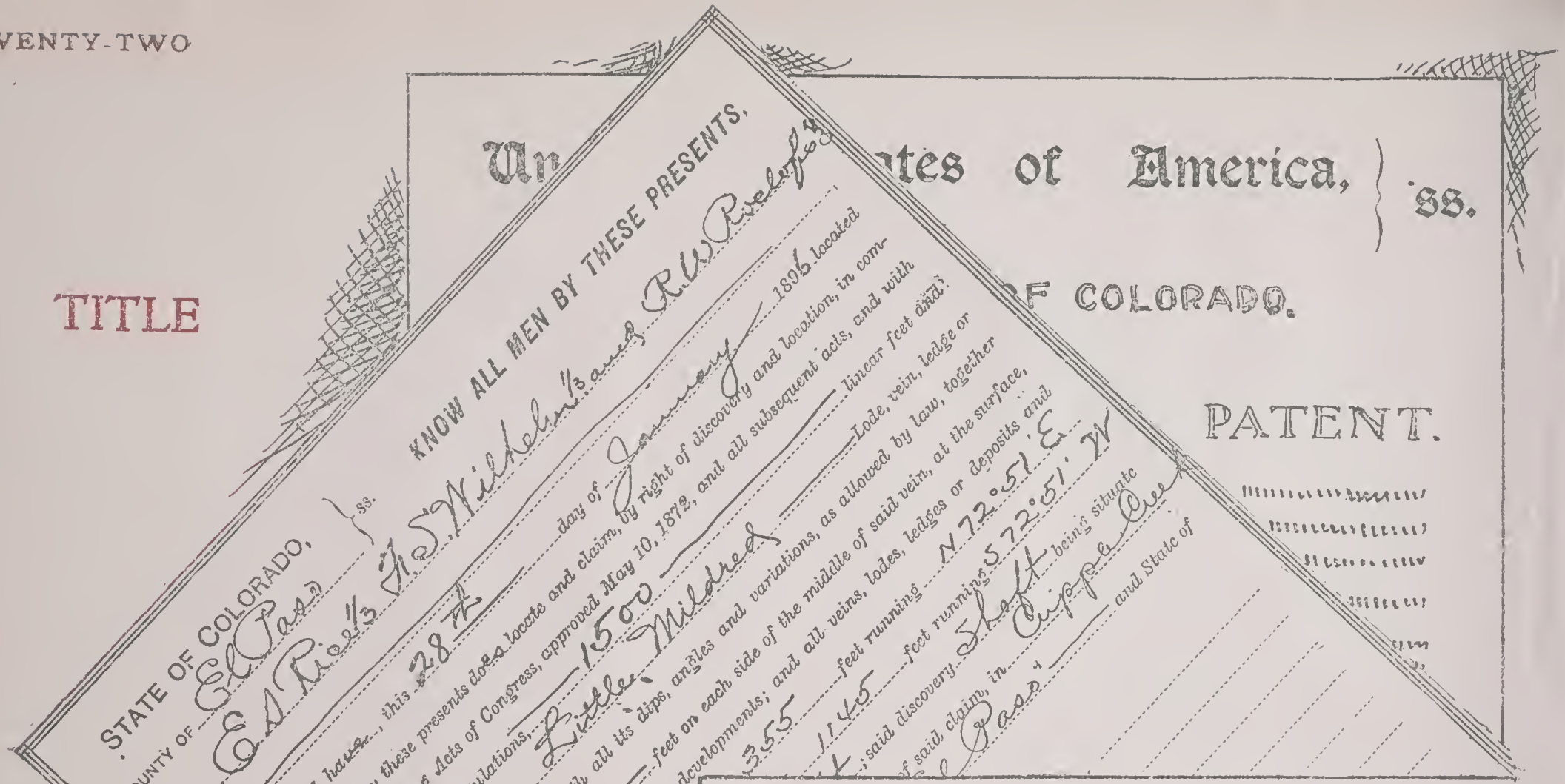
HOW ORE IS PAID FOR



A MINING claim in Colorado has four sides.
It is 1,500 feet long and 300 feet wide.
The opposite sides are parallel.
A claim contains about ten acres.

A MINING CLAIM

TITLE



Un... ...tes of America, } ss.

...F COLORADO.

PATENT.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF El Paso

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

That E. A. Rice 1/3 F. S. Wilhelm 1/3 and R. W. Roelofs 1/3

the undersigned, have, this 28th day of January 1896 located and claimed, and by these presents does locate and claim, by right of discovery and location, in compliance with the Mining Acts of Congress, approved May 10, 1872, and all subsequent acts, and with local customs, laws and regulations, 1500 linear feet and horizontal measurement on the Little Mildred Lode, vein, ledge or deposit, along the vein thereof, with all its dips, angles and variations, as allowed by law, together with 150 feet on each side of the middle of said vein, at the surface, so far as can be determined from present developments; and all veins, lodes, ledges or deposits and surface ground, within the lines of said c... 355 feet running N 72°51' E from center of discovery Sha... 1145 feet running S 72°51' W from center of ...; said discovery Shaft being situate ...aid lode, vein, ledge ... of said claim, in Cippa Creek ...ibed ... El Paso and State of

WHEN a claim is located and staked with a location notice and an assessment shaft dug ten feet deep as required by the government, then the claim may be surveyed and recorded. This gives a discoverer's possessory title which holds the property for one year. When $500 worth of work or improvement has been done on the claim then the government of the U. S. will give to the legal owner of the claim a patent deed.

DYKES

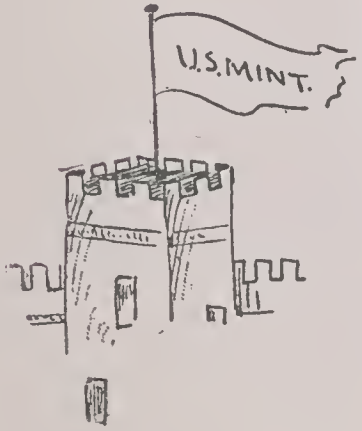
DYKES are vast masses of rocks thrown up by eruptive forces. Plainly, dykes are stone walls formed by nature. Except small portions which come to the surface, or "crop," dykes are underground. In Cripple Creek the dykes are mainly of rock called phonolite, and porphyry.

Ore is generally found near these dykes.

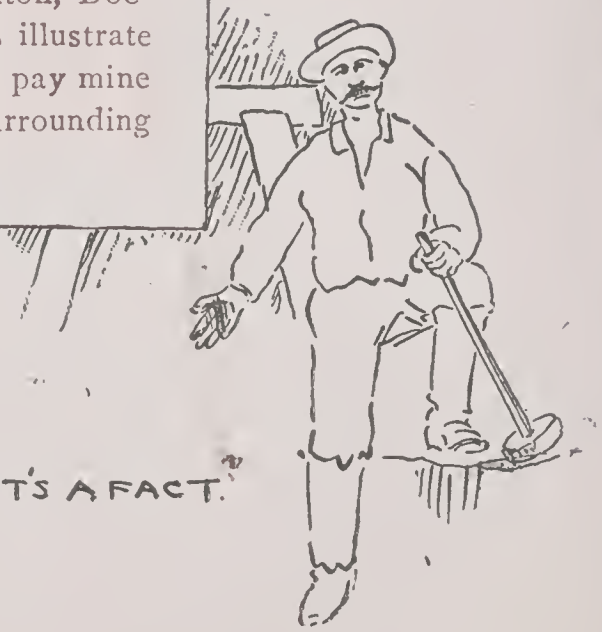
Anybody may find a gold mine, but it takes a miner to develop one.

"SURE"

IN many mining districts there is but one vein, extending miles, and to be off the vein or dyke, makes the property valueless. In Cripple Creek, in the eruptive era, were thrown up any number of dykes. A proof of this is shown on Raven hill, where are situated the Raven, Alice Raven, Catharine, Elkton, Doctor and other mines on different dykes. Other hills illustrate this also. Hence, in Cripple Creek, claims near a pay mine indicate there are other dykes or veins in the surrounding property.



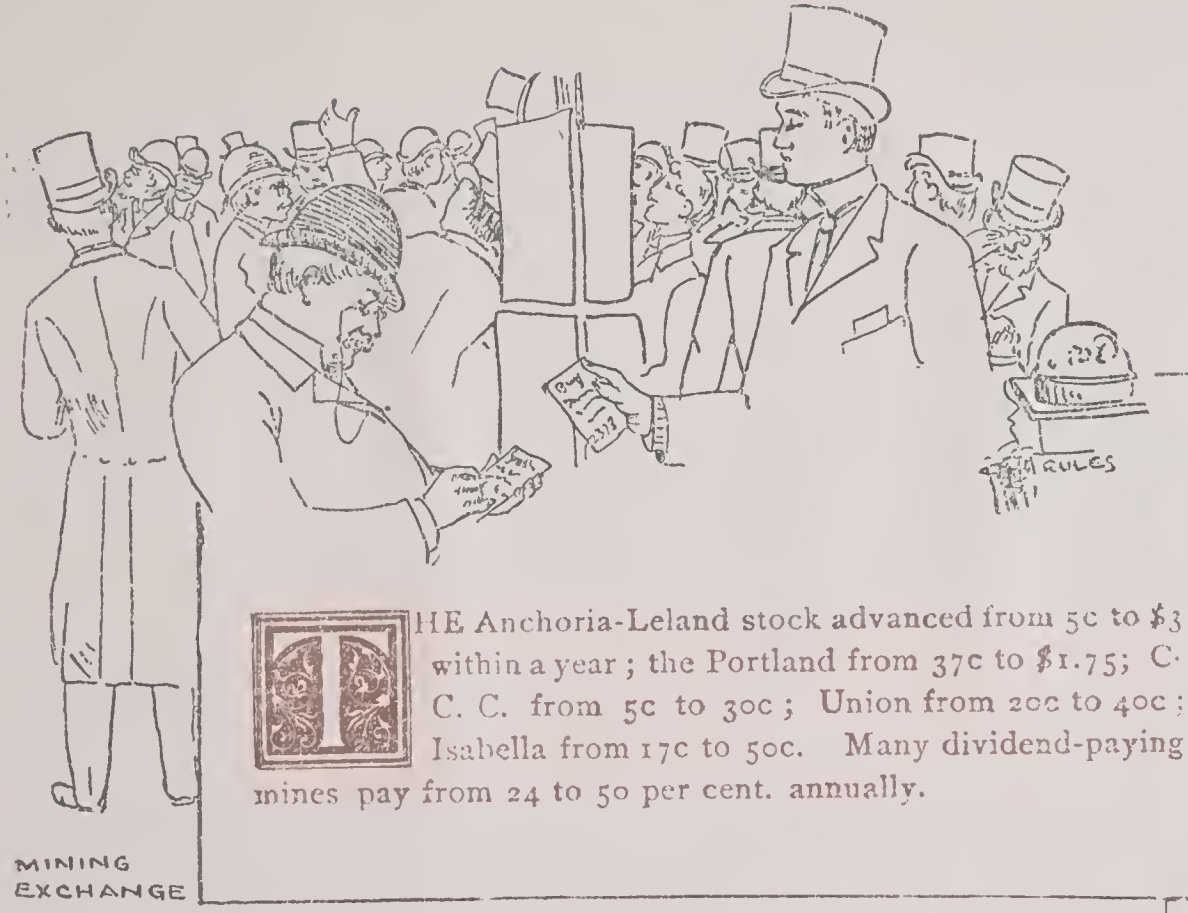
PROXIMITY TO PAY MINES OF VALUE IN CRIPPLE CREEK



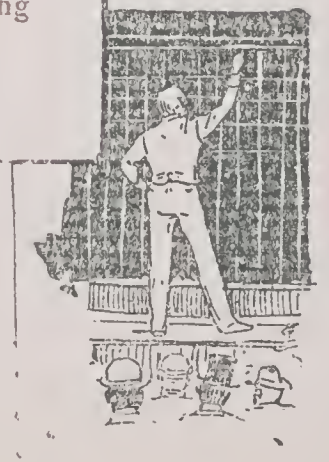
"THAT'S A FACT."

EXPENSE OF WET MINES

OPERATING expenses are much increased by pumping water. Cripple Creek and Cripple Park districts are dry camps.



THE Anchoria-Leland stock advanced from 5c to $3 within a year; the Portland from 37c to $1.75; C. C. C. from 5c to 30c; Union from 20c to 40c; Isabella from 17c to 50c. Many dividend-paying mines pay from 24 to 50 per cent. annually.



PROFITS OF MINING INVESTMENTS

BLOCKS of brick and stone business buildings already attest the Chicago result of the conflagration which in a mad march mowed down hundreds of acres of tinder box houses in Cripple Creek. Fire is the crucial test of cities. Watch what comes up out of the ashes of Cripple Creek.

THE FIRE TEST

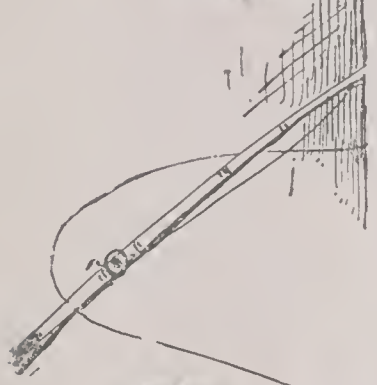
THE delights of camping in the mountains find an accentuated attraction in the possibility of discovering in your rambles a gold mine. In the Cripple Creek district the "tenderfeet" find the mines.

A gold pan and a prospector's hammer will afford you inspiriting diversion and perhaps a fortune.

CAMPING AT
CRIPPLE PARK

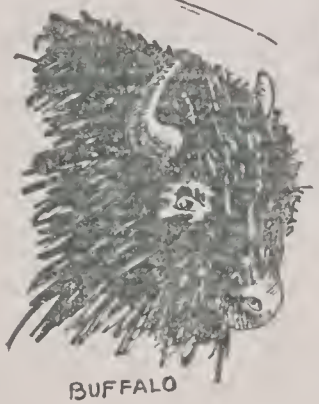
MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

BEAR

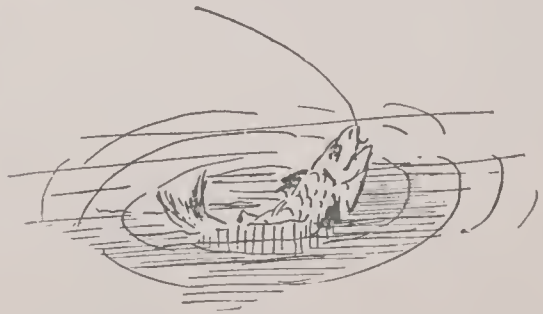


COLORADO'S GAME

THE game in the mountains adjacent to Cripple Park consists of grouse, deer and bear. Grouse and deer are plentiful and bear abound on Thirty-nine Mile, Thirty-one Mile, Bald and Black mountains, all of which are within a few miles of the camp.



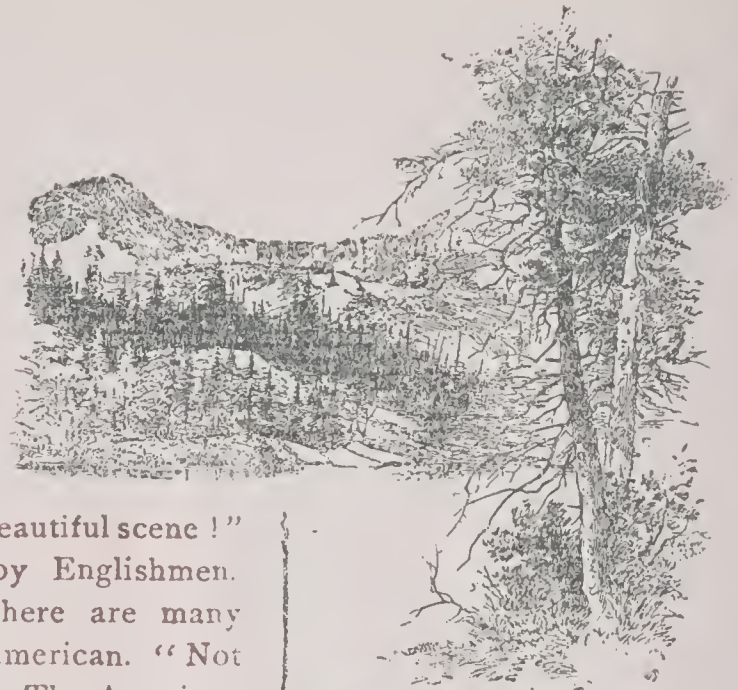
BUFFALO



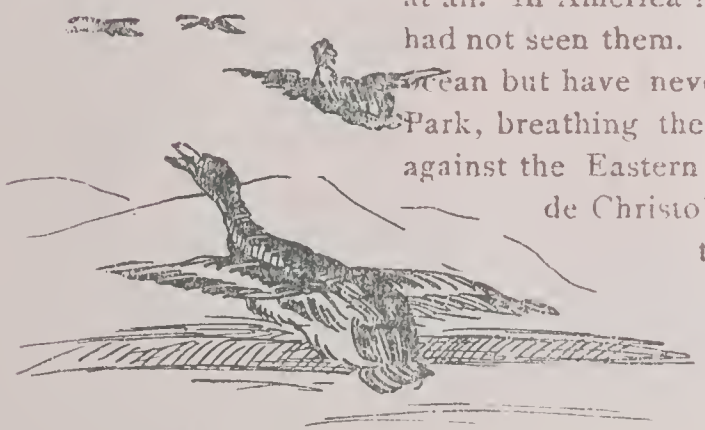
MOUNTAIN LION

VACATION TIME

CAMPING OUT.



IT was in Switzerland. "What a beautiful scene!" said an American to a near by Englishmen. "True" was the reply, "but there are many finer." "Impossible" said the American. "Not at all. In America in the Rocky Mountains." The American had not seen them. Few Americans have. They cross the ocean but have never stood on Mountain Crest at Cripple Park, breathing the electric air, with Pikes Peak banked up against the Eastern sky and the eternal snow clad Sangre de Christo's ragged range, cold and white, piercing the flaming light of the setting sun.



ON THE LAKES.

FOR FUN OR FORTUNE

EVEN A BICYCLE CHASE

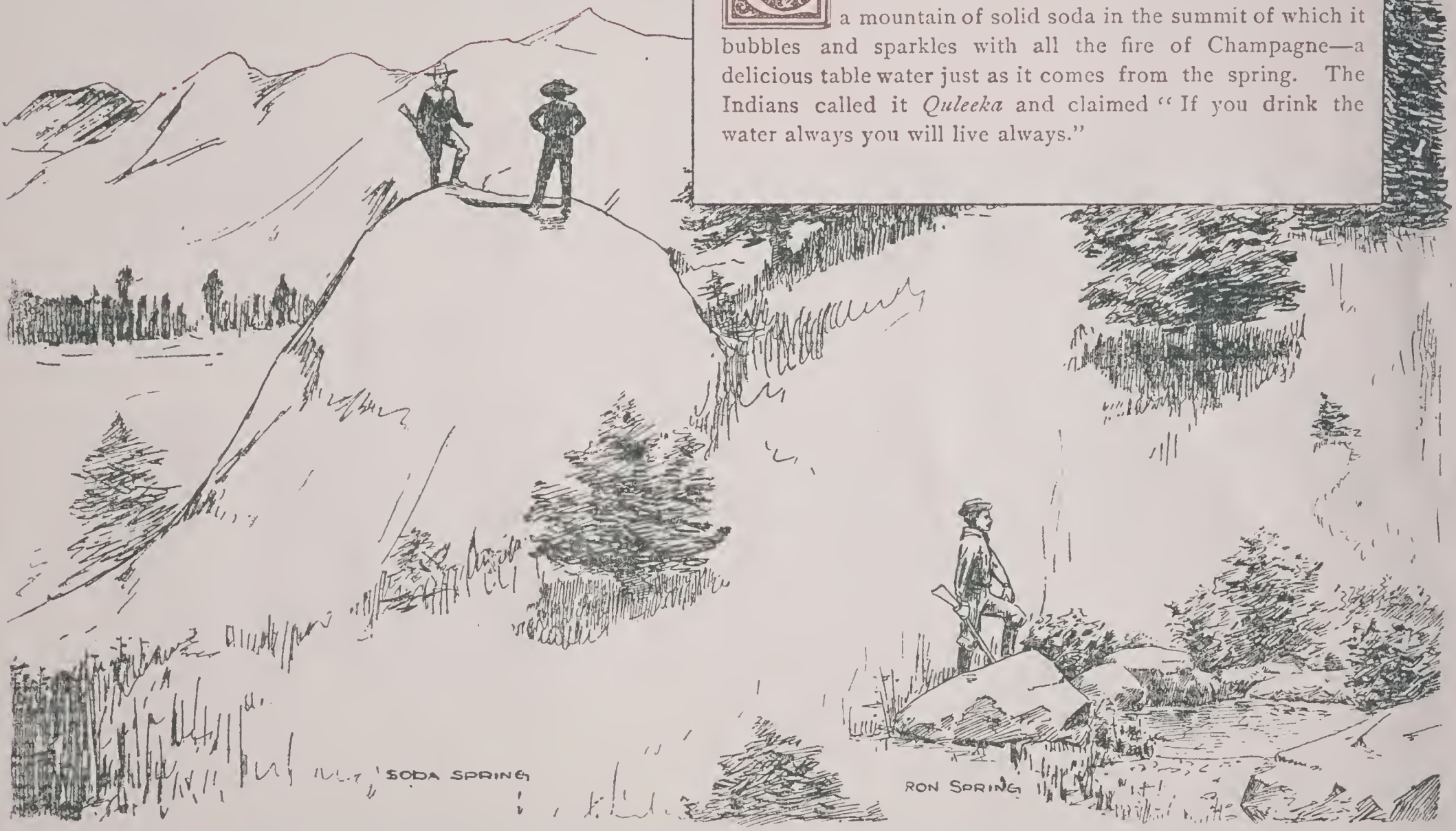
GROUSE

WITH the new gold developments at Cripple Park will rapidly come swarms of ubiquitous prospectors, and the big game will be driven back farther in the mountains.

OR GOLD

THE following parties will cheerfully give information about hunting, camping and mining at Cripple Park: Dr. A. Harvey, Corner Ruby and Sylvanite Streets, Cripple Park, Colo.; McCart, Burbridge Investment Co., Gardner Block, Cripple Creek, Colo., and O. W. Crawford, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

GRIZZLIES

CRIPPLE PARK SPRINGS

COLORADO is rich in remarkable Mineral Springs and those at Cripple Park are among the most wonderful. Imagine a spring which has built up a mountain of solid soda in the summit of which it bubbles and sparkles with all the fire of Champagne—a delicious table water just as it comes from the spring. The Indians called it *Quleeka* and claimed "If you drink the water always you will live always."